

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal--Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$2 00 per annum, in advance--?
Or \$2 50, if not paid within the year.

TOBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1 per square for 3 weeks--
25 cents per square for each continuance.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—Washington.

VOL. LI.

NO. 14.

FREE-ROD MEETING.

THE Central Committee appointed on the 21st January, on the subject of the contemplated Rail Road from Gettysburg to York, are desired to meet in McConaughy's new Hall, in Carlisle street, Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 11th of February, just, at 10 o'clock*. A. M.

The Delegates chosen by the Township Committees to represent them in the Central Committee, are particularly requested to be punctual in their attendance on that occasion, as the special object of the meeting is to consult upon the terms of a Charter, and to adopt a form of subscription to the stock of the Company, to be put into immediate and general circulation. A full attendance of *all* the members is therefore earnestly requested.

DAN'L M. SMYSER, CHM.

Feb 3

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Orphans Court of Adams County, AUDITOR to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of ABRAHAM SONIA, Administrator of ROBERT DODGESS, deceased, amongst those legally entitled to the same, will meet for that purpose, at his Office in Gettysburg on *Tuesday the 11th day of February next, at 10 o'clock*, a. m., when all interested may attend.

ROBERT G. HARPER,

Jan. 27.

GETTYSBURG

REVIEW OF THE DAY.

THIS Institution, under the direction of J. A. WALLACE, will be reopened on *Monday the 2d of September*, and continue in two sessions of five months each, until the last of June—leaving July and August for vacation, instead of May and October.

TERMS.—Ten Dollars per session of five months, with extra charges for the Languages, Drawing and Fancy-work. Pupils will be charged from the time of entering, till the end of the session; and no deductions from the price will be made, except for time lost by the Teacher, or protracted illness of the pupils.

REFERENCES TO

Rev. Dr. Krauth, John B. McPherson,
Rev. Dr. Schmeucker, Robert G. Harper,
Rev. Dr. Baugher, Dr. D. Horner,
Rev. Mr. Johnston, Hon. M. M. Cleam,
Professor Jacobs, J. A. Thompson,
Professor Stoever, J. D. Danner,
Dr. D. Gilbert, D. M. Smyser.

Sept. 2.

REBONIA.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

DENTIST.

HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecoff's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectively invited to call.

DR. C. N. Berney, Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D., " D. Horner, C. P. Krauth, D. D., " C. A. Covell, Prof. M. Jacobs, " D. Gilbert, " H. L. Baugher, Prof. Stoever, " W. M. Reynolds, Gettysburg, July 8.

REBONIA.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office April 10.

W. B. McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South-East corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

Dec. 23.

D. MCNAUGHEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McConaughy, Esq. occupied

D. MCNAUGHEY retains his office at the same address.

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR

For Patients and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington.

D. MCNAUGHEY is prepared to attend to the prosecution of claims for BOUNTY LAND to Soldiers of the War of 1812 and others—the selection of choice lands, and to assist their Wartime—prosecuting Patients, and selling Soldiers' land to the best advantage.

Apply personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 4.

CAUTION.

MY wife, Frances Stark, having left my bed and board, without my knowledge, I hereby give notice to all persons to not trust her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting.

JESSE SHER.

Gettysburg, Jan. 24, 1851.

FAIR NOTICE.

ALL persons who know themselves to be indebted to me one year, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer in collection.

All who owe me wool or other trade, will please take notice that I will not receive unless delivered in one week from the date of the contract.

If the above is not complied with, the cash will be required.

T. WARREN

Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

A Dollar Saved is a Dollar Made.

It is singular, and set me to how the Jew ARNOLD can sell his GOODS of all kinds so much CHEAPER than his neighbors, and yet when the truth is known, that he purchases entirely for CASH, the question is soon solved.

Call and test the truth of the statement, and save your money.

Quack and small profits is the motto at the cheap JEW'S STORE.

April 22. ABM. ARNOLD.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

SECOND-HAND PLANO.

Inquire at this Office.

(Nov. 15.

Choice Poetry.

ALONE.

Alone—upon the wide, wide world!
'T is hard to dwell alone,
To catch no look of human love,
To list no gentle tone;
But wander through life's busy crowd,
"Lone" as the curse within its shroud.

Alone—'t is hard to sin and weep
In some hidden shade,
O'er all the wrecks of life and joy;
A few bright years have made;
To trace the links of that bright chain
Which time will ne'er unite again.

Alone—'t is deeper grief to dream
Of those we loved in youth,
And feel though time has changed us not;
Their hearts are lost to truth;
To wake, a-slow, too late, to find
Their woes have passed us as the wind.

Alone—is agony for one
O'er spirit proud and strong,
To feel life's pulses ebbing fast,
Before the world's cold wrong;
And sternly hide each pang of fate,
That leaves the heart so desolate.

Alone—is something sweet to mark
The green and quiet spot,
Where we may sleep when life is o'er,
By all the world forgot—
With none to bless our churchyard hours,
But leaves and birds and summer flowers.

SING THAT SONG AGAIN TO-NIGHT.

Oh! sing that song again to-night,
The songs of other years;
They'll bring a-some past delight
In sunshine and in tears;
They'll bring the gloom of present cares—
They tell of joys to come;
Then sing the songs of other years,
Of friendship and of home.

Oh! sing the songs we used to sing
In youth's unclouded day,
When like the birds of early spring,
We caroled hours away!
When life was like a sun-blow-beauty—
A ray of golden light,
A rapture o'er a waving stream—
An ocean of delight.

My heart is sad—then sing to me
The songs we love so well.
The pleasing thoughts they bring to me
No feeble words can tell;
But sing of pleasures and of pains,
In some melancholy lay;

And touch the lute to pensive strains—
I would not have them gay.

There is a pathos in the voice—
A sadness in the tone,
That makes the weary heart rejoice—
A sweetness all time own.

Then sing the songs we loved so well,
And sing them o'er and o'er;
I ever feel the magic spell
Of those sweet songs of love!

Whitefield and the Scoffer.

When the celebrated Whitefield was ad-

dressing an immense crowd with his ac-

cented fervor and eloquence, under the

shade of a venerable tree in the meadow

at Edinburgh, a poor creature, thinking

to turn him into ridicule, had perch'd himself

on one of the overhanging boughs right a-

bove the preacher's head, and with monkey-

like dexterity, mimicking his gestures,

endeavored to raise a laugh among the au-

dience. Guided by the looks of some of his

hearers, Whitefield caught a glance of him,

but without seeming to have noticed him,

continued his discourse. With the skill of

a practiced orator, he reserved the incident

for the proper time and place. He was ex-

plaining at the moment on the power and

sovereignty of divine grace. With gather-

ing force and earnestness, he told of the un-

lucky objects it had often chosen, and un-

looked for triumphs it had achieved. As

he rose to the climax of his inspiring theme,

and when in the full sweep of his eloquence,

he suddenly paused, and turning round and

pointing slowly to the wretched above him,

exclaimed in a tone of deep and thrilling

pathos, "Even he may yet be the subject of

that free and resistless grace." It was a

start from the Almighty. Winged by the

divine Spirit, it struck the scoff to the

heart, and realized, in his conversion, the

glorious truths it contained.

bought the loaf, but did not buy the gold in it. If the baker sold it to me in ignorance, I shall not be so dishonest as to take advantage of him; remember Him who told us to do to others as we would have others to do to us. The baker may possibly cheat us; I am poor, but that is no sin. If we share the poverty of Jesus, God's own Son, O! let us share, also, his goodness, and his trust in God. We may never be rich, but we may always be honest. We may die of starvation, but God will be done, should we die in doing it. Yes, my boy, *trust God, and walk in his ways, and you shall never be put to shame.* Now run to the baker, and bring him here; and I shall watch the gold until he comes." So the boy ran for the baker.

"Brother-workman," said the old man,

"you have made some mistake, and almost lost your money; I sold him how it had been found,

"Is it true?" asked the father,

"If it is, take it away."

"My father, baker, is very poor, and—"

"Silence, my child; put me not to shame by thy complaints. I am glad we have saved this man from losing his money."

The baker had been gazing alternately on the honest father and the eager boy, and the gold which lay glittering on the green turf. "Thou art, indeed, an honest fellow," said the baker; and my neighbor, David, the flax-dresser, spoke the truth, when he said, "He is the honestest man in the town."

Who would not give twice what the pa-

per and ink cost, could they obtain but a memorandum book written by a grandfather a hundred years ago?

Try it, farmers, young and old; keep a

journal of every day, and you will become

a race of scientific book farmers, not to be

imposed upon. George Washington, one of

the best farmers of America, kept a journal

of it, suffering alike with the rest, of course

removed all suspicion of intentional poison-

ing. The query now is, what was there in

this pie, or about it, that should produce

these effects? The pie was baked in a yellow earthen dish, that had never been used before; and the conclusion necessarily is, that its contents became impregnated with portions of the enamel with which it was lined, and hence the consequence. Now the enamel used by potters varies in composition, according to the purpose for which the ware is intended. They all, we believe, contain more or less lead, cobalt, &c. Often the biscuit, as it is called, is made of clay which contains poisonous matter in various proportions, and if, after taking the vessels are imperfectly glazed or unprotected, bad consequences may arise from using them. All such ware, to be used in cooking, when new, should first be proved, and this is best done by having it greased over with lard or tallow, and then subjected to the heat of an oven. This will be found a sure protection. This one instance should serve as a warning to families, and is not without interest to the physician. Had the occurrence taken place during the prevalence of the cholera, the sickness might have been taken for it, and with very good reason, its symptoms and character simulating that disease. We are pleased to state that the parties entirely recovered, the majority of them only suffering five or six hours.

Much might be written to prove the ben-

efit of such a course, if adopted; but I leave

the biscuit as it is, to the cook, who is more

capable will write upon the subject hereafter.

Old Parson B.—, who presided

over a little block in one of the back towns

of the State of M—, was, without any

exception, the most eccentric divine we ex-

pected. His eccentricities were carried as far in the pulpit as out of it. An instance we will give.

The poor Parson B.—, who presided

over a little block in one of the back towns

of the State of M—, was, without any

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of Dr. F. E. Vandersloot, in Gettysburg, until Wednesday the 5th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, a.m., for the erection of a CHURCH EDIFICE for the use of the German Reformed Congregation of Gettysburg.

Plans and specifications will be exhibited by F. E. Vandersloot.

CHRISTIAN BENNER,
JACOB PLANK,
F. E. VANDERSLOOT,
JOHN MYERS,
H. J. STAHLER,
Jan. 20.

APPEALS.

THE Commissioners of Adams County will meet at their Office in Gettysburg, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th, 5th and 6th of February next, to hear and determine all Appeals in connection with the Assessments for 1851.

The Appeals for Hamiltonton, Liberty, Mount-pleasant, Conowago, Huntington, Latimore, and Mountjoy townships, will be held on Tuesday the 4th of February.

For Hamilton, Reading, Union, Franklin, Cumberland and Freedom—on Wednesday the 5th of February.

For Menallen, Butler, Berwick, Oxford, Straban, Tyrone, and the Borough of Gettysburg—on Thursday the 6th of February.

By order of the Commissioners,
J. AUGHINBAUGH, CLERK,
Jan. 13.

NEW GOODS

AT
Hamerly's Variety Store.

THE subscriber invites the attention of the public to the large assortment of Goods just received at his Variety Store, on the North West corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa., which he will be pleased to show to all who may favor him with a call. The stock consists, in part, of

COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES,
SIRUP, HONEY, TEAS,

Spices of all kinds, Salt, Fish, Oil, &c.; also the

largest and best stock of CHINA, GLASS, and QUEENSWARE,

ever offered in the place; also, HARDWARE and TABLE CUTLERY, Core Mill, a large assort-ment of Cedar Ware, such as Tubs, Buckets, Churns, &c.; Willow Baskets, of all sizes; Ladies' Travelling Baskets, Brushes, Brooms, Whisks, &c.; Crackers, (a superior article); Cheese, Pickles, Confections and Fruits of all kinds. Also, constantly on hand a full supply of the best

FAMILY FLOUR,
and different kinds of Feed, HAM and BACON, Hammy and Beans, Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars, with a large variety of Fancy Articles—all of which will be sold at remarkably low prices for cash or country produce.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and invites purchasers to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

W. W. HAMERSLY.

Oct. 7.

TAILORING.

THE undersigned acknowledges his indebtedness to his numerous friends for the liberal share of patronage extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received the

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS and will be prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, with promptness, and at reasonable prices.

W. H. SKELLY.

An Apprentice to the Tailoring business will be taken by the subscriber, if immediate application be made. The applicant must be of good character and correct habits. One from the country would be preferred.

J. H. S.

Gettysburg, Sept. 9.

3m

COOKING STOVES, COPPER KETTLES, TIN-WARE, &c. &c.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has now on hand, for sale, at his OLD STOVE, in York street, nearly opposite Wattle's Hotel, a large variety of

COOKING STOVES, of the most approved kinds, embracing the *English*, *American*, *Fire-light*, *Cooking Stove*, and *the Lanthorn Perfect Cooking Stove*. These Stoves have been thoroughly tried, and found in every case to answer all the purposes for which a Cooking Stove can possibly be designed. Certificates almost without number can be produced to prove that no stove has yet been introduced that has given greater satisfaction than either of the above mentioned. And whilst their qualities are everything that could be desired, they are finished at prices **EXTREMELY LOW**, to prove which the subscriber asks calls from all those who desire good and cheap Cooking Stoves. The general inquiry has thus far been, how can such a Stove be manufactured for so little money? For beauty, utility, convenience and cheapness, they are unsurpassed. Call and be convinced!

He also has on hand for sale, a large variety of

COPPER KETTLES, made of good materials by competent workmen, the sizes varying from two gallon to barrel Kettles, which he will sell at prices to suit the times. Also, an extensive assortment of

Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware, which will be disposed of at rates as favorable for the purchase as can be had at any other establishment in the country.

HOUSE SPOUTS always intended to, as well as orders for any other work in his line.

ANDREW POLLEY.

Gettysburg, Sept. 9.

4f

MORE NEW GOODS.

GEORGE ARNOLD

HAS just received from Philadelphia, a fresh supply of cheap Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Flannels, Alpacas, Lustres, Merinoes, Long & Square Shawls, Domestics and Groceries; all of which will be sold cheap. Call and get them at KURTZ's CHEAT CORNER.

P. S.—Those persons having notes or book accounts of a long standing will please bear in mind that the money is wanted.

G. A.

Jan. 20.

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

GREAT UNION MEETING. LETTER FROM MR. WEBSTER.

An enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Tarrytown, New York, on Thursday week, at which Hon. Alpheus Lockwood presided. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. J. W. Tompkins, Alexander Hamilton, Jr., J. W. Girard, and James T. Brady. The speeches were all able, arguments and eloquent appeals in behalf of the Union. Resolutions similar to those introduced at Cass, the Garrison were unanimously adopted. A son and grandson of that immortal champion of the Union, Alexander Hamilton, were present.

The occasion called forth the following practical and splendid letter from Daniel Webster, the reading of which elicited the greatest applause:

Mr. Webster's Letter.

Washington, Jan. 27, 1851.

Friends:—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th, of the month, inviting me to attend a meeting proposed to be held at Tarrytown on the 30th instant, by the people of Westchester county, without any distinction of party, who approve of the compromise measures of the last session of Congress.

The public duties do not allow me to accept this invitation; but you need not doubt that I cordially approve the objects and purposes for which the people of Westchester propose to assemble.

A large spirit of disunion may be considered as now, in some degree, checked, but it has existed, both at the North and the South, and still exists in dangerous extent; and, as it seems to me, to be destined by any honest man.

In the South, the separation of the States is openly proposed, discussed and recommended, absolutely or conditionally, in legislative halls and in conventions called together by the authority of law.

In the North, the Federal Government have not run into their excess, and the propose of overthrowing the Government shows itself more clearly in resolutions agreed in voluntary assemblies of individuals denouncing the laws of the land, and declaring a fixed intent to destroy them.

I notice that in one of these meetings, held lately in the very heart of New England, and said to have been very numerously attended, the members unanimously resolved "That as God is our helper, we will not suffer any person charged with being a fugitive from labor to be taken from among us, and to the world we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

These persons do not seem to have been aware that the purpose thus avowed by them is distinctly treasonable. If any law of the land be resisted, by force of arms or force of numbers, with a declared intent to resist the execution of that law, in all cases, this is levying war against the Government, within the meaning of the Constitution, and is an act of treason, drawing after it all the consequences of that offence. This is the precise case in which convictions for treason took place in Pennsylvania, during Gen. Washington's administration. And not only does such a spirit as this manifest itself in heated and violent public assemblies, but is also defended, encouraged, and recommended by a considerable portion of the public press; and, what is still worse, the pulpits, in too many instances, uttered these tones of opposition to the law, instead of the voice of Christian meekness, repentence, and the fear of God. Indeed occasions have happened in which men and women have engaged in a sort of rivalry or contest, to see whether the laws of society, or the institution of religion, and the authority of the Divine Revelation, could be treated with the more contempt.

It is evident that if this spirit be not checked, it will endanger the Government; if it spreads for a wide, it will overthrow the Government.

There are ample pledges, gentlemen, that with you and your fellow-citizens of Westchester no other feeling will be entertained than that of zealous attachment to the Nation and the Constitution, and a determination to support both to the last extremity.

Among your committee I see the son of a great and illustrious man, equally distinguished in the revolutionary and constitutional period of his country. Alexander Hamilton was one of the twelve commissioners who met at Annapolis in September, 1786, and recommended to the country the establishment of a Constitution of Government "adequate to the exigencies of the Union." Here was the cradle of that form of Government which has so long bound us all together, and made us so prosperous at home, and so much respected abroad.—

Where the blood of Alexander Hamilton fills the veins, or his example and patriotic services are remembered, the language of separation, secession, and disunion will find no utterance, and purposes of violent resistance to the laws no approbation or tolerance.

Gentlemen, the mortal remains of another great man, venerated and loved through the whole course of a long life, repose in the county of Westchester, of course I mean John Jay. The public life of this illustrious man was almost entirely devoted to the preservation of the Union of the States, the establishment of the Constitution, and the administration of the powers conferred under it. No man saw more clearly or felt more deeply the evils arising from the existence of states with entire and distinct sovereignties. No man appealed to his country against such a state of things with more earnestness, eloquence, or power. He saw the beginning of a spirit very much like that which exists now; he foretold its dangers, and did as much as any man to rescue the public opinion from its pernicious grasp.

In 1785 he wrote to a friend, "it is my first wish to see the United States assume and merit the character of one great nation, whose territory is divided into different States, morally for more convenient Government." In 1787 he said:—

"It has until lately been received and uncontradicted opinion, that the prosperity of the people of America depended on their continuing firmly united; and the wishes, prayers, and efforts of every heart and wisest citizen have been constantly directed to that object. But politicians, now appear, who say that this opinion is erroneous, and that instead of looking for safety and happiness in union, we ought to seek it in a division of the States into distinct confederacies or sovereignties."

"This country and these people even in their best state made for each other, and it appears to me if it was the design of Providence that we should be separated as paper and parchment, for a hand of darkness caused to reach down by the strongest hand, should never be

split into a number of unsocial, jealous and alien sovereignties."

"They who promote the idea of substituting a number of distinct confederacies, in the room of the plan of the Confederation, seem clearly to foresee that the separation of it would put the continuance of the Union in the utmost jeopardy. That certainly would be the case; and I sincerely wish that it may be as clearly foreseen by every good citizen, that whenever the dissolution of the Union arrives, America will have reason to exclaim in the words of the poet, 'farewell a long farewell to all my great ness!'

When I am speaking of the ardent attachment of John Jay to the Union of the American States, I cannot forbear, even at the risk of extending this answer beyond the proper limit, from introducing another extract from his admirable writings, as exhibiting remarkable eloquence and power of illustration:— "I have heard much," said he, "of the fleets of Britain; and, if we are at the time now come when the fleets of America may engage attention. But if one National Government had not so regulated the navigation of Britain as to make it a nursery for seamen, one national Government had not called forth all the national means and materials for forming fleets; their prowess and their thunder would never have been celebrated. Let England have its navigation and fleet; let Scotland have its navigation and fleet; let Wales have its fleet; let Ireland have its navigation and fleet; let these four of the government parts of British empire be under four independent Governments; and it is easy to perceive how soon they would each dwindle into comparative insignificance."

The body of the unfortunate young lady was conveyed to the last resting place on Tuesday, followed by many friends, who deeply deplored the loss of one so amiable and engaging. Correspondence, *Beth. Sun.*

Territory of Utah.—Accounts from the Mormons in the Great Salt Lake Valley estimate the population of Utah at about 30,500. It was expected that this year's emigration would swell the number to 40,000.

The population of Salt Lake City is about 5,000. Last year 30,000 were sent to the United States and to Europe to assist persons in their faith in immigrating westward; and this year \$5,000 have been raised to be forwarded to the same purpose. It is deposited with trustees, and loaned in small sums at 7 per cent. It is believed that at least one thousand persons are attempting to cross the Plains this summer.

The wheat crop of last season in the Salt Lake Valley is estimated at 500,000 to 1,000,000 bushels.

It is supposed that the Mormons will continue the construction of their immense temple next summer.

As to slavery the number of black persons among the Mormons is represented as very small. Perhaps there are a hundred in the entire valley; persons brought in and still living with their former masters. But they are said not to be regarded as slaves.

Proscription of the Members of Colored Churches.—The Baptist colored Church at Buffalo has suffered a large diminution of its members in consequence of the fugitive Slave law. One hundred and thirty of the communicants; as we are informed by the pastor, left the place from fear of arrest on the charge of being fugitive slaves, and have passed over to Canada.

The President's Message at the opening of the present session of Congress, expresses fully and plainly his own opinion and the unanimous opinion of all those associated with him in the executive administration of the Government, in regard to what are called the Adjustment or Compromise measures of the last session. That opinion is that those measures should be regarded in principle a final settlement of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace; that though they were not free from imperfections, yet in their mutual dependence and connection, they formed a system of compromise, the most conciliatory and best for the entire country, that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions; and that therefore they should be adhered to, until time and experience should demonstrate the necessity of further legislation, to guard against evasion or abuse.—

That opinion, so far as I know, remains entirely unchanged, and will be acted upon steadily and decisively. The peace of the country requires this; the security of the

Constitution requires this; and the public good demands this. If the Administration cannot stand upon the principles of the fugitive Slave law, The pastor, a native of England, was the first to flee, and the whole flock followed him. The colored Baptist Church at Detroit has lost eighty-four of its members from the same cause. They abandon their homes and their occupations, sell such property as they cannot carry with them, and seek refuge in Canada.

Meantime the number of persons escaping from their masters does not seem to be essentially lessened by the provisions of the Fugitive Slave law. Since it was passed we are informed from the same source which furnishes us with the particulars already given, eighty-seven fugitive slaves, from the south, have passed through Buffalo, on their way to Canada.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Rather Cool.—A New York paper says that during the trial of David McCarthy, for assault and battery, on Friday, in the Court of Special Sessions, a man of smart appearance offered himself as counsel for the prisoner. Being accepted, he began to cross examine the witnesses, one of whom, to a question, replied, "You ought to know, you were there and aided the prisoner." The

Judge promptly requested the clerk to examine the complaint. The result was that the volunteer counsel was apprehended as an accomplice and charged his position in court. Instead of being of the bar, he was at the bar, *at the bar.* The trial continued.—

McCarthy and his *assistant counsel*, Augustus Parker, were convicted and fined the sum of \$100, the latter \$15, in default of which he was committed.

DANIEL WEBSTER.—To Messrs. James A. Hamilton, George B. Butterfield, John B. Haskin, Albert Lockwood, Committee

of the New Orleans Bank Disturbance.—Mr. Victor St. Victor, teller of the Bank of Louisiana, who recently absconded with \$20,000, is an old man 74 years of age. He offered a friend \$60,000 for safe keeping, and by this means his defalcation became first known, as his character previously had been good, and it appears that the directors of the bank had come to the conclusion to pension off St. Victor, in consequence of his age and his increased inability to make serious mistakes, such as paying out the other day a forged check of \$2,000, and with this view had agreed to pay him a retiring salary of \$1,000 per annum, and to place another person in his stead to perform the active duties of the office. Mr. Davis, the cashier, acquainted Mr. St. Victor with this resolve of the directors, whereupon the latter evinced much agitation, and in a few minutes afterwards left the bank. Not returning, suspicion became aroused, and, on examining the money drawer, it was found to be deficient in the sum above mentioned. He was found in his own room. He was naked at the time of the arrest, and it was evident that his mind was somewhat deranged. Fifty-one thousand dollars of the money has been recovered, which is all that St. Victor had taken, which is to be surely furnished, and used for entertainment, per

sonal use, and to be accounted for.

The money was sum, and St. Victor says that he took, but the bank accounts show that twenty-one thousand dollars remain yet to be accounted for.

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Romance and Reality—Sad Reverse of Fortune.

The Springfield Republican furnishes the following sad narrative:

"Many of our readers will remember a series of articles entitled 'Three weeks on a Cotton Plantation,' which appeared in the Republican twelve months since, or more. In one of those articles the romantic history of the planter, whose hospitalities the writer so gracefully recited was briefly given. He landed at Natchez a boy. He had come down the Ohio and Mississippi on a flat boat, with his father and his father's partner. There his father died, and was buried, and there the boy was left by the heartless partner, without a pittance. Naturally swindled, he soon picked up business, sold tickets for the theatre, did errands, sold knock-knocks, &c., until he grew up to a paper size for larger occupations. He then became the owner of a dry, then of a small plantation near Natchez, then of an impossibly large plantation at Milliken's Bend, above Vicksburg. Here he went into speculation, and before the age of 37 amply himself to the extent of a quarter of a million.

I have not learned who the person is whose conduct has produced such a melancholy career, but it is measured by the conduct of the young ladies with whom he came within a few feet, and finally threw his arms around her, when, in starting backward from his advances, her head caught and she fell, striking

her head with such violence against a stone that she became senseless, and never spoke afterwards.

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, February 10th, 1851.

Don't neglect the Rail-road meeting at M'Conaughy's Hall, to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Our compositor made us say last week, that the mercury was 3 degrees below zero on Thursday and Friday week. It should have been above.

The people of Hagerstown are agitating the project of a Rail-road to connect that place with Westminster, and thence, by a road now in contemplation by the citizens of the latter place, with Baltimore.

Locating Land Warrants.

We are authorized by Gen. T. C. MILLER, of Cumberland county, to say that he is going to Illinois in the Spring, with the view of locating his own Land Warrant and those of a number of his neighbors—and that he will cheerfully serve any of his old comrades in the war of 1812, by taking with him the Warrants of those who may think proper to send them with him, for the purpose of location. We have no doubt that numbers will find to their advantage to accept this generous offer, and not only there, by save the expense usually incident to locating by means of Professional Agents, but also secure a more advantageous location.—We believe Gen. MILLER's P. O. address is—"White House P. O., Dickinson township, Cumberland county, Pa."

The Whig State Central Committee met at Harrisburg on Tuesday evening, and fixed upon Lancaster as the place of meeting of the Whig State Convention for the nomination of State and Judicial officers, and the 24th of June as the time.

The House of Representatives of the U. States were very warmly engaged last week in the discussion of a proposition to establish a Branch Mint at New York and one at San Francisco. They, however, got the go-by on Wednesday by a decided vote.—The result has pleased the Philadelphians very much.

Excellent.

In the Senate of the U. States, on Wednesday, Mr. Foote, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, whom had been referred the memorials in favor of adopting some substitute for war, as a settlement of national difficulties, introduced a bill into the House of Representatives to form Tyrone township, Adams county, into a separate School District.

There have been twelve ballots for U. S. Senator, in the Legislature of Massachusetts, without success. Some of the Democrats have clinched from the coalition, and will not vote for Mr. Sumner, who is a very radical Free-Soiler. He is gaining, however, picking only two on the last ballot on Friday: and will probably be elected.

Gen. Cass has been re-elected to the U. Senate by the Legislature of Michigan.

Francis Bowen, the Editor of the North American Review, has been rejected as Professor in Harvard College, 39 to 33.

The reason is, that in that journal he strenuously opposed the Hungarian struggle for freedom, and denounced the sympathy for it as misplaced.

Mr. GRAHAM has put out for March, "a surprise number," as he terms it. His costly embellishments are not there; but instead thereof, he has furnished 114 pages of choice original articles, the authorship of which has cost him \$1500. It is, in consequence, a most attractive and excellent number. The April number will, we learn, present its former decorated appearance, and be splendidly and expensively illustrated.

Mr. P. Grabill, the contractor for building the Westminster and Baltimore Plank Road, designing to commence operations early in the spring, advertises for 2,000,000 feet of White Oak, Chestnut, or Rock Oak Timber, for which he will pay the cash.

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Gov. Quintan, of Mississippi, arrived at New Orleans on Thursday, in charge of the U. S. Marshal, who arrested him upon the warrant issued by Judge Ghoshol, for participation in the invasion of Cuba. A proclamation and protest against his arrest is expected soon.

A fire broke out in the stables of the Genesee House, in Buffalo, at 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning last, which destroyed them and several other stables, with thirty-two horses, owned principally by farmers from the country, and a large number of carriages.

The extensive foundry of Messrs. Knapp & Co., at Pittsburg, took fire on Wednesday evening last, and was entirely destroyed. The loss is \$20,000—part of which is insured.

The Whigs of the Indiana Constitutional Convention have recommended Gen. Scott as the Whig candidate for the Presidency. We believe Gen. MILLER's P. O. address is—"White House P. O., Dickinson township, Cumberland county, Pa."

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From California.

The steamer Empire City arrived at New York on Friday, bringing 210 passengers, and about one million dollars worth of gold dust. The news is not important. The health of California has greatly improved, and the weather was very fine. The depredations of the Indians continued very annoying. The state of morals is growing worse; and murders and robberies are of frequent occurrence.

Death of Capt. McIlwain.—We regret to learn that Captain Hugh McIlwain, formerly of Harrisburg, died at Horse-shoe Bar, in California, on the 27th of November. Capt. McIlwain was a printer, and one of the publishers of the old *Harrisburg Chronicle*. When near the age of 70 years, he emigrated to California for the purpose of improving his condition, and there he has closed his earthly career.

Jenny Lind arrived at New Orleans on Thursday last, on her return from Havana.

A Hundred Years ago.—The Rev. Thomas Smith, of Falmouth, Me., in his quaint Journal and Diary of the weather, kept by him a century ago, has left on record data which proves the weather of 1750-51 to be the mildest of which there is any chronicle, in New England. We append a few extracts:

January 6th. No snow on the ground. 7th. Snow storm. 12th. Thaw. 15th. The frost is entirely out of the ground. 21st. Weather like May. 24th. This winter will go down memorable to posterity.

February. This month has been more like spring than winter—moderate generally, and several days as warm as May—15th. Pleasant weather still. This winter ends—a winter through the whole.

March 5th. Snow storm. 13th. Fine weather the rest of the month, except the last four days.

A Man Shot.—Jerome Russel, a resident of Chaptico, St. Mary's county, Md., was recently shot dead by a son of Mr. John Pickerton, whose house he attempted to enter while he was intoxicated. Mr. P., it appears, was absent at the time, and his wife and son refused to allow him admittance, when he attempted to enter by force, whereupon Mrs. P. ordered her son to shoot him, which he did, on Russel's premonitory refusing to leave.

There were nearly 150 passengers drowned by the sinking of the steamer John Adams, on the Mississippi, on the 21st ult. There was also a large cargo of produce lost.

Marrying on Aunt's Husband.—A bill repealing so much of the 11th section of chapter 108 of the code, as prohibits a woman marrying her aunt's husband, has passed the Virginia House of Delegates.

The Tariff.

On Monday last, in the House of Representatives of this State, the Committee to whom had been referred the resolutions of Mr. Dobbins on the Tariff, made their report as follows:

Mr. Killinger for himself and Mr. A. B. Brown, (whigs), took the protection side of the question, accompanied by resolutions in favor of a modification of the Tariff of 1846, so that the interests of Pennsylvania may be more effectually protected; Mr. Bonham, for himself and Mr. Biddle (dem.) took ground against the passage of any resolutions, but leaving the hands of our Congressmen free, so that they may act as they see fit, and for our best interests; and Mr. Penniman (dem.) took ground in favor of an increased duty on iron, it being necessary not only to those who are engaged in manufacturing, but to the people generally and to the Commonwealth herself.

The committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Late from Europe.

The steamer Canada arrived at Halifax on Monday last, with Liverpool dates to the 18th Jan.

There was a decline both in Breadstuffs and Cotton.

There is not much of interest from Europe.

A Baltimore vessel, the Franconia, was wrecked off Holyhead, England, on the 11th Jan. Her cargo of tobacco, captain, mate, and eleven of her crew were lost.

The course of the President has been so honestly patriotic, wise, prudent, and conciliatory, (says the Lynchburg Virginian,) as absolutely to disarrange the more liberal of his opponents of the ordinary weapons of civil and criticism. The fanatics of course revile him, but their censure is more tolerable than their praise. Verily Mr. Fillmore's Administration is at this moment one of the wisest, best, and most popular that the country has known since that of Washington; and for the simple reason that he has done his duty, and done it, too, honestly and ably.

Both branches of our Legislature are discussing Tariff resolutions. In the Senate, on Thursday, a motion to postpone them indefinitely, was lost, 14 to 17, and the discussion resumed.

Postscript.—On Friday afternoon, in the Senate, Mr. Sanderson's Free Trade amendment to the Tariff resolutions was voted down, and Mr. Walker's Protection resolutions were carried, by a vote of 18 to 14—Mr. Frailey voting with the Whigs.

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The fugitive slaves in Canada are in a sufficient condition. A letter in the Boston Liberator says:—I have information from Canada stating that there exists great distress there among the fugitives from our country. They are in need of food, clothing, and other absolute necessities of life. They also need money, to pay the expenses of freight, &c., for articles now on the way there. I have made arrangements for forwarding money, clothing and other articles, to be distributed by responsible and judicious missionaries of the New England Baptist Free Mission Society.

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Married.

On Wednesday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Monroe, Mrs. BETSY PEPPER, to Miss REBECCA KUNNIS—both of the place.

At Willsboro, on the 23d ult., by Friends' ceremony, William A. TAYLOR to Eliza WILSON, daughter of Wm. B. Wilson—all of this county.

On the 2d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenblatt, Mr. JOHN KELLERSENBERG, to Miss ELIZA ANN TAYLOR—both of this county.

On the 10th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Sechler, Mr. JOHN COTTER, to Miss DEBORAH KREUZER—both of this county.

Died.

In Franklin township, on the 5th inst., Mrs. MAGDALENA HEINZMAN, aged 50 years and 1 day.

On the 1st inst., at the residence of Mr. John Miller, in Pleasanton township, Andrew S. LEE, son of Mr. Andrew R. Miller, deceased, aged 12 years 4 months and 21 days.

In Butler township, on the 27th ult., Mr. BENJAMIN RAYZMAN, aged 31 years 2 months and 26 days.

At the residence of his son-in-law, (Mr. John Spanier) near Littlestown, on the 29th ult., Mrs. CATHERINE ZINN, widow of Mr. Jacob Zinn, deceased in the 57th year of her age.

At Carlisle, on the 31st ult., Mrs. MARGARET EY, widow of Mr. John M. EY, formerly of Perry county, Pa.

At his residence in Westminster, on Tuesday last, Rev. ISAAC WEBSTER, of the Methodist Protestant Church, in the 65th year of his age.

AN AGENT WANTED.

THE PERRY COUNTY M. & T. FIRE INS. CO.—CONT'D wish to employ an AGENT for the Counties of Adams, Cumberland, and York. Applications by letter, post paid, accompanied with references as to character, qualifications, &c., to be made to the undersigned, at New Bloomfield, Perry county, Pa.

J. MACFARLANE,
A. B. ANDERSON,
C. ROTH, JR.
Executive Comm.

Feb. 3.

AN AGENT WANTED.

THE PERRY COUNTY M. & T.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

GREAT UNION MEETING.

LETTER FROM MR. WEBSTER.

An enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Tarrytown, New York, on Thursday week, at which Hon. Albert Lockwood presided.—The meeting was addressed by Messrs. J. W. Tompkins, Alexander Hamilton, Jr., J. W. Girard, and James T. Brady. The speeches were all able arguments and eloquent appeals in behalf of the Union. Resolutions similar to those introduced at Castle Garden were unanimously adopted. A son and grand-son of that immortal champion of the Union, Alexander Hamilton, were present.

The occasion called forth the following practical and splendid letter from DANIEL WEBSTER, the reading of which elicited the greatest applause:

Mr. Webster's Letter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1851.

GENTLEMEN: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th of this month, inviting me to attend a meeting proposed to be held at Tarrytown on the 30th instant, by the people of Westchester county, without any distinction of party, who propose the compromise measures of the last session of Congress.

My public duties do not allow me to accept this invitation; but you need not doubt that I cordially approve the objects and purposes for which the people of Westchester propose to assemble.

I hope the spirit of disunion may be considered as now, in some degree, checked; but that it has existed, both at the North and the South, and does still exist to a dangerous extent, cannot, as it seems to me, be denied by any honest man.

In the South, the separation of the States is openly proposed, discussed and recommended, absolutely or conditionally, in legislative halls, and in conventions called together by the authority of law.

In the North, the State Governments have not run into such excess, and the purpose of overturning the Government shows itself more clearly in resolutions agreed to in voluntary assemblies of individuals denouncing the laws of the land, and declaring a fixed intent to disobey them.

I notice that in one of these meetings, held lately in the very heart of New England, and said to have been very numerously attended, the members unanimously resolved "That as God is our helper, we will not suffer any person charged with being a fugitive from labor to be taken from among us, and to this resolve we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

These persons do not seem to have been aware that the purpose thus avowed by them is distinctly treasonable. If any law of the land be resisted, by force of arms or force of numbers, with a declared intent to resist the application of that law, in all cases, this is levying war against the Government, within the meaning of the Constitution, and is an act of treason, drawing after it all the consequences of that offence. This is the precise case in which convictions for treason took place in Pennsylvania, during Gen. Washington's administration. And not only does such a spirit as this manifest itself in heated and violent public assemblies, but is also defended, encouraged, and recommended by a considerable portion of the public press; and, what is still worse, the pulpit has, in too many instances, uttered these tones of opposition to the law, instead of the voice of Christian meekness, repentence, and the fear of God. Indeed occasions have happened in which men and women have engaged in a sort of rivalry or contest, to see whether the laws of society, or the institution of religion, and the authority of the Divine Revelation, could be treated with the more contempt.

It is evident that if this spirit be not checked, it will endanger the Government; if it spread far and wide, it will overthrow the Government.

There are ample pledges, gentlemen, that with you and your fellow-citizens of Westchester no other feeling will be entertained than that of zealous attachment to the Union and the Constitution, and a determination to support both to the last extremity.

Among your committee I see the son of a great and illustrious man, equally distinguished in the revolutionary and constitutional period of his country. Alexander Hamilton was one of the twelve commissioners who met at Annapolis in September, 1786, and recommended to the country the establishment of a Constitution of Government "adequate to the exigencies of the Union." Here was the cradle of that form of Government which has so long bound us all together, and made us so prosperous at home, and so much respected abroad.

Where the blood of Alexander Hamilton fills the veins, or his example and patriotic services are remembered, the language of separation, secession, and disunion will find no utterance, and purposes of violent resistance to the laws no approbation or tolerance.

Gentlemen, the mortal remains of another great man, venerated and loved through the whole course of a long life, repose in the county of Westchester; of course I mean John Jay. The public life of this illustrious man was almost entirely devoted to the preservation of the Union of the States, the establishment of the Constitution, and the administration of the powers conferred under it. No man saw more clearly or felt more deeply the evils arising from the existence of States with entire and distinct sovereignties. No man appealed to his countrymen against such a state of things with more earnestness, eloquence, or power. He saw the beginning of a spirit very much like that which exists now; he foretold its dangers, and did as much as any man to rescue the public opinion from its pernicious grasp.

In 1785 he wrote to a friend, "It is my first wish to see the United States assume and merit the character of one great nation, whose territory is divided into different States merely for more convenient Government." In 1787 he said:

"It has until lately been a received and uncontested opinion, that the prosperity of the people of America depended on their continuing firmly united; and the wishes, prayers, and efforts of our best and wisest citizens have been constantly directed to that object. But politicians now appear, who insist that this opinion is erroneous, and that instead of looking for safety and happiness in union, we ought to seek it in a division of the States into distinct confederacies or sovereignties."

This country and these people seem to have been made for each other, and it appears as if it was the design of Providence that an inheritance so proper and convenient for a band of brethren united to each other by the strongest ties, should never be

were about prevented his doing so.

split into a number of unsocial, jealous and alien sovereignties."

They who promote the idea of substituting a number of distinct confederacies, in the room of the plan of the Convention, seem clearly to foresee that the rejection of it would put the continuance of the Union in the utmost jeopardy. That certainly would be the case; and I sincerely wish that it may be as clearly foreseen by every good citizen, that whenever the dissolution of the Union arrives, America will have reason to exclaim, in the words of the poet, "Farewell! a long farewell to all my greatness."

When I am speaking of the ardent attachment of John Jay to the Union of the American States, I cannot forbear, even at the risk of extending this answer beyond its proper limits, from introducing another extract from his admirable writings, as exhibiting remarkable sagacity and power of illustration. "We have heard much," said he, "of the fleets of Britain; and, if we are wise, the time may come when the fleets of America may engage attention. But if one National Government had not so regulated the navigation of Britain as to make it a nursery for seamen—if one National Government had not called forth all the national means and materials for forming fleets, their prowess and their thunder would never have been celebrated. Let England have its navigation and fleet—let Scotland have its navigation and fleet—let Ireland have its navigation and fleet—let these four of the constituent parts of British empire be under four independent Governments, and it is easy to perceive how soon they would each attain to comparative insignificance."

When John Jay filled the seat at the head of the Supreme Judiciary, how would one appear who, being charged with crime, should stand up before his face, beaumingly, with intelligence and benignity, and insist that he had disobeyed the law only from the impulse of his own individual conscience; that he had disregarded plighted faith, violated the most important obligations, and contemned the sanctity of oaths, only upon his reliance on the superiority of his own intelligence over that of the community, and the right of every individual to judge of constitution, laws and compacts, for himself?

Gentlemen, I am sure that you and your friends will do your whole duty, as intelligent and patriotic citizens, in upholding the institutions of your country. I purpose to do mine, and should not consent to act with any body, who might be found to waver or to hesitate, on this all important question.

The President's Message at the opening of the present session of Congress, expresses fully and plainly his own opinion and the unanimous opinion of all those associated with him in the executive administration of the Government, in regard to what are called the Adjustment or Compromise Measures of the last session. That opinion is, that those measures should be regarded in principle a final settlement of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace; that though they were not free from imperfections, yet in their mutual dependence and connection, they formed a system of compromise, the most conciliatory and best for the entire country, that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions; and that therefore they should be adhered to, until time and experience should demonstrate the necessity of further legislation, to guard against evasion or abuse.

That opinion, so far as I know, remains entirely unchanged, and will be acted upon steadily and decisively. The peace of the country requires this; the security of the Constitution requires this; consistency requires this; and every consideration of the public good demands this. If the Administration cannot stand upon the principles of the message, it does not expect to stand at all.

Citizens of Westchester! Citizens of the State of New York! the voices of your own illustrious dead cry to you from the ground. They who are in their graves beseech you, as you respect their names and memories, as you love liberty, as you value your own happiness, as you regard the hopes of your children, to hold on with unflinching firmness, to the Constitution, and to the Union of the States; and, as with lips still living, they conjure you, in tones of indignation, to reject all such ideas as that disobedience to the laws is the path of patriotism, or treason to your country duty to God.

For myself I confess, that if I were to witness the breaking up of the Union, and the Constitution of the United States, I should bow myself to the earth in confession of face; I should wish to hide myself from the observance of mankind, unless I could stand up and declare truly, before God and man, that by the utmost exertion of every faculty with which my Creator has endowed me, I had labored to avert the catastrophe.

I am, gentlemen, with entire regard, and all good wishes, your obliged friend and fellow-citizen,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

To Messrs. James A. Hamilton, George S. Foster, John B. Haskin, Albert Lockwood, Committee.

The New Orleans Bank Disposition.—Mr. Victor St. Victor, teller of the Bank of Louisiana, who recently ascended with \$80,000, is an old man 74 years of age. He offered a friend \$60,000 for safe-keeping, and by this means his defalcation became first known, as his character previously had been good, and it appears that the directors of the bank had come to the conclusion to pension off St. Victor, in consequence of his age and his increased inability to make serious mistakes, (such as paying out the other day a forged check of \$3,574,) and with this view had agreed to pay him a retiring salary of \$1,000 per annum, and to place another person in his stead to perform the active duties of the office. Mr. Davis, the cashier, acquainted Mr. St. Victor with this resolve of the directors, whereupon the latter evinced much agitation, and in a few minutes afterwards left the bank. Not returning, suspicion became aroused, and on examining the money drawer, it was found to be deficient in the sum above-mentioned. He was found in his own room. He was naked at the time of the arrest, and it was evident that his mind was somewhat deranged. Fifty-one thousand dollars of the money has been recovered, which is all that St. Victor says that he took, but the bank accounts show that twenty-one thousand dollars remain yet to be accounted for.

The money was found in the same bills that were taken, and St. Victor says that he feels certain that he did not lose any. Mr. St. Victor says that he wandered about the wharves with the intention of destroying himself, but that the crowd of people who

were about prevented his doing so.

The giant infant, eighteen years of age, of foreign birth, weighing over four hundred pounds, who for some weeks past has been on exhibition at the North American Hotel in New York, died suddenly on Thursday evening. It appears that it has been almost impossible to satiate his thirst, he having drunk several gallons of water per day.

For the World's Fair.—A New Haven paper reports that one hundred American gentlemen have subscribed \$25,000, and engaged a first class vessel, for a trip to the World's Fair at London. During their stay there they intend to make their home on board their ship, which is to be superbly furnished, and used for entertainments, parties, &c.

Rather Curious.—The editor of the Ban-

ger, Mr. Mercury says that he knows two individuals, who are cousins, having the same name, whose fathers were brothers, whose mothers were sisters, and whose wives are sisters. He challenges the whole

world for a similar coincidence.

Stoneington, Conn. Jan. 30.

A most afflictive event has recently occurred in the family of the Rev. Mr. Goncalves, the esteemed Lutheran missionary, whose field of labor is in New York city, but whose residence is in this town. About a week ago, the weather being fine, Miss Goncalves, a young lady of 17, in company with another young lady, strolled out of town for a walk. They had not proceeded far when they observed a man approaching, and, having no male attendant with them, one of the ladies proposed to walk on the opposite side of the road, and thus to evade the person who was approaching. Miss G., however, refused to follow her companion, and in a playful reply expressed no fear of meeting the man, lonesome as was the road. Her reply was heard by the individual, who, as soon as he came within a few feet, suddenly threw his arms up as if to embrace her, when, in starting backward from his advances, her foot caught and she fell, striking her head with such violence against a stone that she became senseless, and never spoke afterwards.

I have not learned who the person is whose conduct has produced such a melancholy event, but it is presumed he intended to merely frighten the young ladies, without the least improper motive in thus terminating a pleasant stroll.

The body of the unfortunate young lady was conveyed to its last resting place on Tuesday, followed by many friends, who deeply feel the loss of one so amiable and engaging.—*Correspondence Ball. Sun.*

Territory of Utah.—Accounts from the Mormons in the Great Salt Lake Valley estimate the population of Utah at about 30,000. It was expected that this year's emigration would swell the number to 40,000. The population of Salt Lake City is about 5,000. Last year \$6,000 were sent to the old States and to Europe, to assist persons of their faith in emigrating westward; and this year \$5,000 has been raised to be devoted to the same purpose. It is deposited with trustees, and loaned in small sums, at 7 per cent. It is believed that at least one thousand persons died in attempting to cross the Plains last summer.

The wheat crop of last season in the Salt Lake Valley is estimated at 500,000 to 1,000,000 bushels.

It is supposed that the Mormons will continue the construction of their immense temple next summer.

As to slavery the number of black persons among the Mormons is represented as very small. Perhaps there are a hundred in the entire valley—persons brought in and still living with their former masters. But they are said not to be regarded as slaves.

Dispersion of the Members of Colored Churches.—The Baptist colored Church at Buffalo has suffered a large diminution of its members in consequence of the Fugitive Slave law. One hundred and thirty of the communicants, as we are informed by the pastor, left the place from fear of arrest on the charge of being fugitive slaves, and have passed over to Canada.

The colored Baptist Church at Rochester, which formerly numbered one hundred and fourteen communicants, has lost them all except two, since the passage of the Fugitive Slave law. The pastor, a native Kentuckian, was the first to flee, and the colored flock followed him. The colored Baptist Church at Detroit has lost eighty-four of its members from the same cause. They abandon their homes and their occupations, sell their property as they cannot carry with them, and seek refuge in Canada.

Moral Drift.—At Rochester, N. Y., within a few days, two young men, clerks in a separate establishment, who had enjoyed a high reputation for honesty, have been detected in embezzling funds from their employers, to sustain a course of fashionable dissipation in which they had for some time been indulging. What a future they have prepared for themselves!

Rather Cool.—A New York paper says that during the trial of David McCarthy, for assault and battery, on Friday, in the Court of Special Sessions, a man of smart appearance offered himself as counsel for the prisoner. Being accepted, he began to cross-examine the witnesses, one of whom, to a question, replied, "You ought to know, you were there and aided the prisoner." The Judge promptly requested the clerk to examine the complainant. The result was that the volunteer counsel was apprehended as an accomplice and changed his position in court. Instead of being "of the bar," he appeared at the bar. The trial continued.

McCarthy and his *solicitor* counsel, Augustus Parker, were convicted and fined, the former \$10, the latter \$15, in default of which he was committed.

Buried to Death.—Miss Letitia Dunlap, 52 years of age, and the richest person in the 7th ward, New York, was buried to death on Friday night by her clothes taking fire from the grave. She leaves her property amounting to hundreds of thousands, to her widowed sister, aged 26.

Sudden Death of a Mammoth Pig.—The

giant infant, eighteen years of age, of foreign birth, weighing over four hundred pounds, who for some weeks past has been

on exhibition at the North American Hotel in New York, died suddenly on Thursday evening. It appears that it has been almost impossible to satiate his thirst, he having drunk several gallons of water per day.

Long Passage.—The British bark *Lance*, which arrived at New York on Monday morning, from Liverpool, was *one hundred* days past the passage, having encountered severe westerly gales. The *Lance* brought 215 passengers, and has had seven deaths.

Death of a Goat.—A letter in the Competition Court from Bristol, in that State, describes a scene such as has rarely been witnessed. Capt. Jose Gaylord of that town was attending the funeral of Mrs. Johnson and assisting in the ceremony. Another man had just lowered the coffin into the grave, and had not let go the cords, when he instantly shook them from his hands, fell back, and did not speak afterwards. He was immediately carried to a house and taken care of, but he was quite dead. Apospy was opposed to be

the cause of his death.

North Carolina Coal.—A space of fifteen miles in length, by four or five miles in width, situated in Moore and Clarendon counties, North Carolina, has been lately explored by Professor Johnson, who reports having found unmistakable signs of a deposit of the best kind of bituminous coal, containing, and anthracite coal.

He states that the deposits extend a distance of thirty miles, by four or five miles in width, containing a space of about 150 square miles.

It is said also, that the deposits reach a depth of over four thousand feet, being greater than any like deposits in England.

The late King of Holland was thought to be the richest man in Europe, at least he was, and he had a fortune of \$12,000,000 at the time of his death.

He was succeeded in his dominions by his son, who was a poor man, and had a fortune of \$10,000,000 at the time of his death.

It is said also, that the King of Holland was succeeded by his son, who was a poor man, and had a fortune of \$10,000,000 at the time of his death.

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